CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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The platform party at the Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened on April 27

5th Session of 3rd DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Held

PYONGYANG, April 29 (KCNA)—The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held between April 27 and April 29 in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by SPA deputies and, as observers, by responsible functionaries of Government organs, political parties and public organizations and men of science, culture, arts and the press.

Foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Premier Kim Il Sung, President Choi Yong Kun and many other highly-placed Korean Party and Government leaders occupied the platform party.

The following items were put on the agenda of the session:

1. On the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and on the 1966 state budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
2. On the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind;
3. On waging a struggle against the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by the South Korean puppet government;
4. On supporting the statement of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic;
5. On the endorsement of decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Deputy Han Sang Doo, Finance Minister, made a report on the first item of the agenda "On the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and on the 1966 state budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." In his report, Finance Minister Han Sang Doo said that the 1966 draft state budget was on the scale of 3,752,760,000 won both in revenue and expenditure.

The second-day sitting of the session held on April 28 unanimously adopted a resolution approving the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and a law on the state budget for 1966.

Deputy Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-premier, made a report on the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind, the second item of the agenda.

He said that with the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind in our country from this year, our farmers who have been freed from exploitation and oppression will be liberated for ever from the tax burden as well.

The final day meeting of the session on April 29 unanimously adopted a law on the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind.

This new epochal measure which is being taken as scheduled, when the country is fulfilling enormous tasks for accelerating socialist construction, improving the people's living and for further increasing defence capacity is a brilliant victory of the consistent line of the Korean Workers' Party on the building of a self-supporting national economy.

In connection with the grave situation caused by the massive dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, the SPA session adopted an appeal to the South Korean people and urged them to wage a staunch struggle in order not to let another soldier be taken to South Vietnam as a mercenary of the U.S. imperialists and to bring back at once the South Korean youths already sent there.

Then the meeting passed a letter addressed to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam supporting the statement of the Third Session of the Third DRV National Assembly.

The meeting also passed laws and decisions endorsing the decrees of the SPA Presidium issued during the period between the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

KWP Central Committee Sends Greetings to Socialist Unity Party of Germany

PYONGYANG, April 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on April 20 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Cuban Premier

Premier Kim Il Sung on April 17 sent a telegram of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the Playa Giron battle.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Tanzanian Pres.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania, Premier Kim Il Sung wired on April 25 a telegram of greetings to His Excellency Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Uganda Pres.

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on April 23 a telegram of greetings to His Excellency Appolo Milton Obote, congratulating him on his assumption of office as President of Uganda.

Greetings to New Iraqi President

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on April 20 a telegram of congratulations to Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif on his inauguration to the Presidency of the Republic of Iraq.

Greetings to New Lebanese Premier

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greetings to Dr. Abdallh Al Yafi in connection with his assumption of office as Prime Minister of Lebanon.

Greetings to Syrian Pres.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Syria, Premier Kim Il Sung wired a message of congratulations to Nureddin Attassi, President of the Syria Arab Republic.

Kim Il Sung's Works Published in French And Spanish

The French and Spanish editions of the first volume of the selected works of Kim Il Sung have been published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Pyongyang, according to a KCNA report dated April 26.

The first volume contains 24 reports and articles made by Marshal Kim Il Sung between 1946 and 1959.

The second volume will come off the press by the year-end.

The English edition of the first and second volumes of the works of Kim Il Sung was published last year by the same Foreign Languages Publishing House in Pyongyang.

Palestinian People's Struggle Supported At Pyongyang City Mass Rally

On the occasion of the "week of support to the Palestinian people's struggle" which was set for the April 26—May 2 period, a Pyongyang city mass meeting to support the struggle of the Palestinian people was held on April 26, with a large number of working people, youths and students taking part, KCNA reported on April 26.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, expressed in the name of the Korean people militant solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the people in their struggle for the country's liberation from the Israeli occupationists and for the restoration of national rights.

He denounced the Israeli expansionists who, under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, occupied Palestine and expelled one million Palestinian people from the country.

The speaker said:

At the time of the invasion of the United Arab Republic, the South Korean puppet clique under the dictates of the U.S. master, announced that they would send volunteers to Israel. Recently, they have established diplomatic relations with Israel and inaugurated the South Korea-Israel Society to actively support the Israeli reactionaries.

This clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea is an ally of the Israeli aggressors and the enemy of the Arab people.

Rashid Said Gerbou, representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to Korea, who arrived in Korea on April 22, spoke next.

He said:

The Palestinian people are very pleased to learn from the history of the armed struggle of the Korean people against the imperialists. It is because the armed struggle waged by the Korean people is a useful lesson and experience in the national liberation struggle.

Palestinian Rep. Presents Credentials

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received on April 25 credentials from Rashid Said Gerbou, representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Korea, KCNA reported on April 25.

A-A Journalists' Ass'n Demands U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

The Fourth Plenary Meeting (Enlarged) of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association which was held between April 20 and 24 in Peking adopted a resolution on the Korean question and supported the just stand of the Korean people to achieve the country's unification independently and peacefully without external interference after the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, according to a Hsinhua report from Peking.

The resolution reads in part:

Up to this date, 20 years after her liberation, Korea has not been unified owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned South Korea into their colony and bridgehead for aggression against the Far East and Asia, bringing immeasurable national calamities and misfortunes to the Korean people.

The Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the A-A Journalists' Association Secretariat expresses active support for the just struggle of the Korean people and journalists for driving out U.S. imperialists aggressor troops from South Korea and achieving the unification of the country by themselves free from any outside interference.

This meeting resolutely opposes the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the U.S. scheme to form a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and expresses militant solidarity with the Korean people and journalists in their struggle against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism which is in league with the U.S., and for the unification of their country.

This meeting also vehemently condemns the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for continuously sending South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam to participate in the U.S. aggressive war there.

Korean Pressmen's Ass'n in Japan Admitted to AAJA

The Korean Journalists and Publisher's Association in Japan was admitted to the membership of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association at the Fourth Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the A-A Journalists' Association Secretariat.

Pyongyang City Rally Supports Anti-U.S. Struggle of Dominican People

A mass meeting to support the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the people of the Dominican Republic was held on April 25 in Pyongyang, according to a KCNA report dated April 25.

Kang Koo Yung, Vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice-chairman of the Korean-Latin American Friendship Society, addressed the meeting.

Expressing militant solidarity with the heroic Dominican people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, he touched on the armed revolt of the Dominican people on April 24 last year.

The armed revolt of the Dominican people last year against the U.S. imperialists and their Cabral dictatorial regime was a just struggle against the intervention of the U.S. imperialists and for the defence of national sovereignty, he said and added: At the same time, the struggle of the Dominican people was a great impetus to the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggles of the Latin American peoples and to the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggles of the oppressed people throughout the world.

The peoples of the socialist countries including the Korean people and the world peace-loving people are firmly standing on the side of the Dominican people, the speaker stressed.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having sent tens of thousands of their troops to put down the revolt of the Dominican people, he said that the Dominican question is a question for the Dominican people themselves to solve and it is an internal affair of the Dominican people, barring any interference from outside.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa spoke next.

Saying that it is most significant that the Korean people express their solidarity with the patriots of the Dominican Republic thousands of miles away from their trench, Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa declared:

The Yankee imperialists can be crushed through the stepped-up revolutionary struggles of the Asian and African peoples as well as the peoples of Latin American countries who are fighting under the motto: "Motherland or death!"

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to the Dominican people.

WFDY Issues Statement on South Koreans' Uprising Anniversary

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on the sixth anniversary of the April 19 Uprising of the South Korean people, and expressed its full support for the South Korean students in their struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist occupationists from South Korea and for unifying the country.

The WFDY, the statement said, reaffirms its undivided support to the just struggle of the South Korean youths and students against U.S. imperialism and for the unification of the country and denounces once again the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," a product of the Asian aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

IUS Supports South Korean Students' Struggle

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the April 19 Uprising of the South Korean people, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a message to the South Korean students voicing militant solidarity with them in their struggle against U.S. imperialists and the South Korean regime of Pak Jung Hi, accroding to a report from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The message condemned the U.S. imperialists for placing in power Pak Jung Hi after Syngman Rhee, suppressing the South Korean people and students and drawing the Japanese militarists into South Korea and taking South Korean youths to South Vietnam.

EDITORIAL

On Occasion of May Day, International Holiday of Workers Throughout World

The entire Korean people greet May Day, the international holiday of all the workers of the world, in a seething atmosphere in which they are making great progress in the struggle for socialist construction and for independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

On the occasion of May Day when all the workers throughout the world demonstrate their united strength, the Korean people extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the workers of the world who are waging heroic struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, new and old, and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Today, the working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who were liberated from poverty and exploitation once and for all are working and living a happy life as masters of the country.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, they set up the DPRK, their genuine sovereignty, thereby beating the U.S. aggressors and have achieved brilliant successes in the struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction. Thus, the DPRK has been turned in a short space of time into a powerful industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of an independent national economy.

Thanks to the developing national economy, the material and cultural standards of the working people are being quickly enhanced as the days go by.

All the workers in the DPRK who were emancipated from worries about food, clothing and housing are now singing their praises to happiness, enjoying education free of charge, free medical treatment and paid holidays and so on.

All these successes attained in North Korea are due to the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the fruit of devoted labor struggles of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

In sharp contrast to this, owing to the U.S. occupation of South Korea for 20 years and to the treacherous policies of the puppet cliques, South Korea has been changed into a dark hell on earth where national discrimination and fascist terror unprecedented in its history sweep over its length and breadth.

The national economy has gone completely bankrupt; rural economy has been extremely destroyed; the South Korean people are suffering from starvation and penury, plunder and exploitation.

Seven million unemployed and under-employed are wandering about the streets in search of jobs and in the lean spring season a million households of peasants suffer from lack of food.

In particular, receiving starvation wages which are sufficient to cover only one-fourth of their minimum living expenditure, South Korean workers are compelled to work 12 or 18 hours a day under bad working conditions without any guarantees.

Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique conducted another additional dispatch of South Korean youths and middle-aged to South Vietnam, while suppressing the struggles of South Korean workers, youths and students and other people and perpetrating war provocative maneuvres in an effort to increase tension.

Bravely defying the sanguinary fascist terror, the South Korean people are launching their just struggles for the right to existence, democratic rights and independent, peaceful unification of the country.

On this occasion, we send them warmest fraternal greetings.

All the misfortunes and tribulations the South Korean people are suffering from, lie in the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

For the purpose of achieving the cause of unification of the country, the South Korean people should wage more resolute struggles to drive out U.S. imperialism and to topple down the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Korean residents in Japan also come out in the struggle for independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland and for their democratic, national rights, opposing and rejecting the suppressive machinations of the Japanese Government.

Today, the international situation is changing in favor of the fighting peoples of the world. The might of the socialist camp is growing stronger with each passing day and the flames of national liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America are blazing more strongly than ever before.

The struggles of broad sections of the working peoples in the capitalist countries against oppression and exploitation by capital and for the right to existence, democracy and social progress are surging up in every part of the world.

U.S.-led imperialism is making desperate efforts to extricate itself from doom and bankruptcy.

The U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction and the main force of aggression and war, are running hog-wild to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam with an eye to strangulating the national liberation struggle and suppressing the socialist countries.

The prevailing situation demands that all forces against imperialism be firmly united and launch resolute and decisive struggles against the imperialist aggression and war maneuvers.

The Korean people will, in future, too, resolutely struggle against the aggressive and war provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists, firmly united with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Long live May Day, the international holiday of the working people of the world!

Striking Contrast Seen Through N. and S. Korean Agriculture

The spring scenes of the two parts of divided Korea present a striking contrast.

In the North where land is under cooperative ownership, the acreage of paddy fields has doubled since liberation. But in the South, 1,300,000 hectares of arable land were in urgent need of rehabilitation and amelioration in 1962.

In the North, irrigation has been completed in the main, with the result that the fields are covered with a dense network of channels and crop failure has become a thing of the past. But in the South 77.6 per cent of the paddy fields was rain-dependent at the end of 1961.

In the North, 1.03 tractors per 100 hectares and large numbers of trucks and trailing farm machines have replaced human labor in hard work. But in the South, shovels and picks are the main farm implements, and even these fall short of the need.

The annual farm tool output per 100 households in South Korea is no more than 27.1 shovels, 0.6 ploughs, 0.5 weeders, and 0.6 thrashers.

In North Korea, electricity has reached 95.5 per cent of the rural villages and most of the farm work is done by electric power. But in South Korea only 3 per cent of the peasant households see electricity.

In North Korea, the application of chemical fertilizer has increased steadily, reaching 300 kg per hectare in 1964 but South Korea, with no fertilizer factory except the small one in Chongjoo, has not much fertilizer to apply. The U.S. nitrate fertizer unfit for the South Korean soil has seriously damaged its fertility.

Today North Korea produces twice as much grain as that before liberation. As a result, it has been turned from a food-deficient area to one of self-sufficient in food. But in South Korea, once known as a granary, the grain output has been on a steady decline. Last year witnessed a decrease of 2,350,000 suk (one suk equals 150 kg). As a result, South Korea has to import over 1,300,000 tons every year.

"Having exhausted food in long winter, the peasants are eagerly awaiting spring to gather tree bark and grass roots to fill their empty stomachs with," wrote South Korean local daily "Kangwon Ilbo" some time ago.

Today, N.Korean farmers have 1.03 tractors per 100 hectares of arable land

S. Korean peasants still use primitive man-powered farming implements. In this photo a S. Korean peasant thrashes beans with an implement made 20 years ago in Japan.

Major Cities in DPRK

HAMHEUNG

Hamheung City is the leading industrial center in the east-northern districts of the Republic and is also a port city. The city has been developed along the Sungchun River, and looks over the great expanse of the Hamgyung Plain.

In the postwar period, Hamheung City has been reconstructed into a new modern city. And now, the city is the second biggest city next to Pyongyang City. Its major industries are: Chemical industry; machine-building industry; metal industry; lumber industry; textile industry; and foodstuff industry. Among them, chemical industry is of conspicuous significance. For that field in the city stand the Fubruary 8 Vynalon Plant and other big-scale factories.

In the course of the 7-Year Plan, Hamheung City is to be much more developed. The existing equipments of the city are planned to be gradually replaced with new ones and enlarged And moreover, a Vyclon factory, a synthetic rubber factory and various other factories too are scheduled to be created within the period of the Plan.

An outside view of the Hamhung Fertilizer Factory with an annual production capacity of 1,200,000 tons.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (3)

Principle of Independence

In realizing the independent unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves, the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea is essential and the most important and urgent question.

Presently, the "United Nations forces" in South Korea, with about 60,000 U.S. troops as their main part, are the only foreign troops stationed in Korea.

As is well known, the Soviet and U.S. troops were stationed in North and South Korea, respectively, immediately after the end of World War II with a mission to disarm the Japanese militarist forces which had been occupying Korea for 36 years. The plan for the Soviet troops to disarm the Japanese forces in the North of the 38th Parallel and those for the U.S. troops in the South of the 38th Parallel was worked out by the U.S. and approved by the then U.S. President, Harry S. Truman. Originally, the demilitarization plan was in no way meant for Korea's territorial division, but it merely meant the assignment of zones where the Japanese forces were to be disarmed by the two countries on their responsibility.

Therefore, the Soviet side repeatedly demanded at the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission that both the Soviet and U.S. troops be evacuated simultaneously from both parts of Korea to materialize the establishment of an independent, unified central government by the Korean people themselves in strict accordance with the 1945 Moscow decision at the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference. The Soviet side, upholding the Moscow decision, unilaterally withdrew its forces from the North of Korea in 1948 with a view to leaving the Korean affairs to the Korean people themselves.

(The Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission was organized in 1945 to put into practice the 1945 Moscow decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference. The Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission will be explained later in this article)

The U.S. side, however, refused to accept the immediate withdrawal proposal repeatedly made by the Soviet side. Futhermore, the U.S. side turned down a demand for immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea, a demand made by the Joint Conference of the Political Parties and Social Organizations in North and South Korea held on April 30 of 1948, despite the fact that the Soviet side immediately gave an affirmative reply to the evacuation demand.

Thus, the U.S. would not leave the southern part of Korea, enforcing military rule in South Korea from the first days of its occupation of South Korea and pursuing its territory-splitting policy.

In order to cope with the daily growing denunciation by the Korean people of the continued U.S. military occupation of South Korea, the U.S. forced the South Korean Syngman Rhee "regime" to conclude a military pact and "an agreement on the setting-up of the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea" on Jan. 25 of 1950 in a bid to prolong its military occupation.

On June 19, 1950, the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples' Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean side that the country's unification be realized by merging the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly" into one legislative organ.

Driven into a tight corner at the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission and much flurried by the widespread demand of the North and South Korean people for the earliest realization of unification and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces the U.S., in league with the South Korean Syngman Rhee clique supported only by the U.S. military, worked out an adventurous design and provoked the Korean War on June 25 of 1950 on the one hand, and brought the Korean question to the "United Nations" on the other, in an attempt to save its difficult situation at the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission and continuously to cover up its real nature as a colonial military ruler in South Korea.

(See how the U.S. provoked the Korean War, in the following issues of **the People's Korea***—No.21 dated June 20, 1951, No.69 dated June 20, 1952, No.120 dated June 19, 1953 and No.224 dated June 23 of 1965)*

The following fact, however, is enough to tell which side first launched the war:

On Jan. 16, 1950, or ten days before the "South-Korea U.S. Defense Pact" was concluded and six months before the Korean War, South Korean "President" Syngman Rhee suddenly visited Japan aboard a plane specially chartered by Gen. D. MacArthur, and held a series of talks with him behind closed doors and returned home two days later on board the same plane.

(To be continued)

Japanese in Vigorous Campaigns to Defend Koreans' Education Right

Japanese women working in collecting signatures in support of Koreans' struggle to defend their right to the democratic and national education in Japan

OWING to an already nationwide-scale opposition, the Japanese Government missed a chance to submit, within April as it had originally scheduled, what it called "a bill for partial amendment of the education law" to the current regular Diet session. Though the Government's plan, evidently worked out to undermine Koreans' democratic and national education, has been temporarily defeated, there is no doubt that the Government neither has abandoned this plan, nor has reserved it for another occasion. Rather, superficially less undisguised in form as they may seem than before, the Government's efforts in trying to establish the bill have, in reality, become only more deceptive and trickier.

Under these circumstances, it could be said that campaigns of Korean and Japanese people to defend the educational right of Korean citizens in this country would develop on an even larger scale, while taking gradually more active and concrete forms.

SOME 40 noted Japanese educationists held on **April 25** an emergency meeting at the Yushima Hall, Tokyo, to discuss ways and means to support Koreans' movements for the defense of their right to the democratic and national education of their children. This meeting was held in response to an appeal issued earlier by Seiya Munakata, professor of Tokyo University; Toshio Morita, president of the (Japan) research institute of national education, and others. Heated discussions were held, in which the unjustifiable nature of the so-called "education law amendment bill" was thoroughly exposed to public view (The bill has recently been drafted by the Education Ministry to establish "a foreigners' school system.") Referring to the recently increasing cases of violence by Japanese delinquent students against Korean students, some of the participants stressed that "these ignominious incidents should never be overlooked so simply as ordinary violence cases, for there is hardly any doubt that they occurred as an inseparable part of the intrigue to suppress Koreans' national educational work in this country." In the course of discussions, the need was unanimously pointed out for enlisting cooperation of all the Japanese intellectuals in campaigns to defend Koreans' national education. The participants included: Seiichi Miyahara, Akira Igarashi and Akira Ota, all professors of Tokyo University; Bai Umene, Gen Furukawa, Masamitsu Fukayama, Yusaku Ozawa and Shosaku Fukaya, all member-professors of the research institute of national education; Akira Kawai, professor of Saitama University, and Katsuya Narita, professor of Nagoya University.

Earlier, **on April 24**, some 1,200 Japanese people filled to capacity the auditorium of Shuyukan Senior High School in Fukuoka Prefecture to hold a meeting to support Koreans in their struggle to defend their educational right. The meeting was called "the Fukuoka Prefectural Meeting to Defend Koreans' Democratic and National Education." The overwhelmingly larger proportion of the participants consisted of presidents and professors of the colleges and universities in the prefecture; Diet members elected from the prefecture; and chairmen and members of the local assemblies in the prefecture, as well as lawyers, religionists, trade unionists and representatives from political parties and social organizations in the prefecture. Representing the sponsors of the meeting, Takeo Koga, president of Seinan-gakuin University, made an opening speech.

He said: "The Japanese Government, particularly since the conclusion of the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty,' has been multiplying its efforts to destroy Koreans' national education. I must say, I feel ashamed of this. And my feeling of shame, I have no doubt, you share. Such endeavours of the Government should never be tolerated, as we, Japanese, know full well that they are rooted in an extremely sinister motivation: by destroying Koreans' education, the Government is trying to prevent Korean children from becoming national-conscious."

He was followed by many speakers, among whom were: Takehiko Kawaguchi, professor of Kyushu University, and Toshio Fujiyoshi, professor of Fukuoka Educational University. Addressed to the meeting, a message of the governor of Fukuoka Prefecture was read. Then, representatives from respective circles and organizations expressed their determinations to do their best in their activities to support Koreans' movements for the defense of right to education. Some of the representatives were as follows: Professor Goto of Kyushu University (representing the men of letters in the prefecture), Chairman Yasunaga (representing the Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Teachers' Union), and pastor Yamaji (representing religionists in the prefecture). The meeting adopted a petition to be presented to the Government and an appeal addressed to all the citizens of Fukuoka Prefecture.

A meeting was held also that day in Kyoto city, with the participation of some 200 university professors and leaders of social organizations and of trade unions, to celebrate the 20-year development of Koreans' democratic and national education in Kyoto Prefecture. At the meeting, messages from Torazo Ninagawa, governor of Kyoto Prefecture, and from leaders of 13 local assemblies in the prefecture were read. The participants unanimously adopted a petition to be presented to the Government, demanding suspension of its plot to suppress Koreans' educational work, and an appeal calling upon the Kyoto citizens to help Koreans in their movements to defend their educational right.

Further, that day, leaders of the central bodies of 77 political parties and social organizations, as well as of some 60 trade unions affiliated with Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) conducted propaganda activities at several large railway stations in the Tokyo Metropolis and on the streets of some cities in the neighbouring Kanagawa Prefecture. They distributed in a little more than two hours some 100,000 handbills exposing the unjustifiability of the Government's machinations and calling for support for Koreans' movements. In some places, the propaganda campaigns were often prevented from going on smoothly owing to various kinds of nuisance made apparently by right-wing elements, or to police who interfered in the campaigns, using such a false pretext as obstruction of traffic. Among the leaders, who worked in the propaganda campaigns that day, were also: Masao Iwama and Goro Sudo, both Diet members of the Communist Party of Japan; Taketo Makinouchi, Vice-chairman of the Japan-Korea Association; Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the association; Takayoshi Oshika, Director of the International Department of the Joint Struggle Committee of the Japan Teachers' Union; and many "first-three" top-ranking leaders of member unions of Sohyo.

Seven youth organizations including the Japan Democratic Youth League, the Japan Socialist Youth League and the Youth Department of the Japan-Korea Association, held **on April 23** a joint meeting in support of Koreans' struggles for the defense of their national education.

Leaders of eight students' organizations (including the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations) and edi-

(Continued on page 5)

Review of the Fukuoka Prefectural Meeting held by some 1,200 Japanese people to defend Koreans' educational right (April 23, at Shuyukan Senior High School in the prefecture)

Chinese Jurists and Paper for Koreans' Movements

The Chinese Political Science and Law Association published on April 24 a statement supporting the Korean people in their fight for the right of Korean citizens in Japan to democratic, national education, according to a Hsinhua report from Peking.

The statement said that the scheme of the Sato Government to deprive Korean citizens in Japan of their right to national, democratic education is designed to encroach upon basic human rights of foreign nationals as granted by international law and practice and is the most outrageous illegal act contrary to international conventions.

This criminal act of the Sato Government, the statement pointed out, is a step taken by the Japanese militarists, under the wing of U.S. imperialism, to carry on a policy of aggression and expansion abroad and facist suppression at home.

It is a hostile act of U.S. imperialism toward the socialist countries in Asia and provocation to the Asian peoples.

Meanwhile, "People's Daily," organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, on April 25 carried an article in which the paper condemned the Sato Government's design to amend the school education act as an attempt to deprive Koreans in Japan of their right to democratic, national education, according to a Hsinhua report from Peking.

The article wrote: The Japanese intervention in the matter of education is aimed at forcing the Koreans in Japan to change their patriotic stand and thwarting their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

The article voiced full support to the recent statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry protesting against the Japanese authorities' violation of the right of the Korean nationals in Japan and demanding an immediate end to the discrimination and persecution against them.

6,500 Koreans in Osaka Rally In Defense of Educational Right

Some 6,500 Koreans in Osaka city holding a big rally to demand guarantee of their right to the democratic and national education (April 24, at the Tennoji open-air amphitheatre in the city)

Following the central meeting of Koreans in Japan to safeguard the national education of Koreans in Japan which was held on April 22 with more than 3,500 participating, a big Koreans' rally was organized in Osaka on April 24.

The rally called the meeting of Koreans in Osaka to safeguard the right to national education was held at the Tennoji open-air amphitheatre with more than 6,500 Koreans in and around Osaka districts aking part.

The rally was addressed by Pak Kap Ryong, Chairman of the Osaka National Education Countermeasure Committee of Koreans in Japan.

Taking the rostrum for speech after Chairman Pak Kap Ryong were Shozaburo Araki, Chairman of the Osaka Headguarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Hiroshi Murakami, Chairman of the Osaka Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Hideharu Shintani, Vice-chairman of the Osaka Office of the Japan-Korea Society; Shizuko Ko, Secretary-general of the Osaka Women's Round-table Conference for the Japan-Korea Free Travel; and many other Japanese guests.

Expressing their indignation over the suppressive measures of the Japanese Government against the national education of Koreans in Japan, the Japanese speakers declared that they regarded the Japanese Government's suppressive moves against Koreans' national education as a problem of their own, and they evinced their firm determination to develop more stubbornly the struggle to safeguard the Koreans' national education.

A large number of telegrams of encouragement were read at the meeting.

The telegrams were from: the Osaka Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; the Osaka Committee of the Democratic Youth League; the Osaka Committee of the Japanese Teachers' Union; and many others.

The 6,500 Koreans' rally adopted a petition, demanding the Japanese authorities guarantee the right to national education of Koreans in Japan.

"ROK" Army Officer Comes Over To N. Korea

Captain Kim Yung Sik, leader of a combat support company, 38 regiment, 15 division, of the "ROK" army, came over to North Korea recently, putting an end to the disgraceful "ROK" army life.

Since he was pressganged in 1953, he had been subjected to unbearable humiliation and ill-treatment by the Yankees, while serving as a private for two years and as an officer for 10 odd years. In this course, he grew sick of the corrupt South Korean society and "ROK" army life.

225th MAC Meeting Held:

U.S. Denounced for Large-Scale Supply of Arms to "ROK" Army

At the 225th Military Armistice Commission meeting held on April 23 in Panmunjom, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, sternly protested to the U.S. side for illegally introducing various kinds of new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement and strongly demanded the U.S. side put an immediate end to such criminal arms reinforcement.

He pointed out that, as a reward for the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, the U.S. side again handed over to the South Korean puppet army 28 105mm howitzers, 32 155mm howitzers, M-47 military aircraft, tanks and other war equipment, which it had illegally shipped into South Korea.

Further, the U.S. side declared that it would set up in South Korean puppet army Nike-Hercules missile units for arms build-up in South Korea. The U.S. side went so far as to illegally anchor the missile-launching cruiser "Oklahoma City," U.S. 7th Fleet flag ship, in Inchon Port recently.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said that the continued introduction of weapons into South Korea by the U.S. side, in face of repeated protests and warning by the Korean-Chinese side, shows that the U.S. side is all the more frantically working to aggravate tension in Korea and to provoke a new aggressive war.

Saying that such arms reinforcement of the U.S. side is synchronized with the U.S. machination for spreading the flames of its aggressive war in Southeast Asia, he branded this as an unpardonable crime against peace in Korea and Asia.

He demanded that the U.S. side stop at once its arms build-up for the correct implementation of the Armistice Agreement. The U.S. side must take out of South Korea without delay, in compliance with the Agreement, all the combat equipment and weapons that it had introduced recently and in the past in violation of sub-Paragraph 13 D Provisions, report the result to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and guarantee against the repetition of such crimes in the future.

Meanwhile, in connection with the recent introduction by the U.S. side of combat equipment of various kinds into South Korea, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook sent that day a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

In the letter, the representative of the Korean-Chinese side said: Such ceaseless arms reinforcement by the U.N. Command side is flagrant violation of the Preamble of the Agreement for insuring complete cessation of all hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and sub-Paragraph 13 D of the Agreement prohibiting the shipment of reinforcing combat equipment from outside Korea, and it cannot be construed otherwise than aimed at increasing tension and unleashing another war of aggression in Korea. He expressed the hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission would take necessary measures against the above U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement and notify him of the result.

(Continued from page 4)

tors of three university papers, all in Tokyo, held a joint meeting and decided to make increased efforts in defending Koreans' right to their national education.

Six representatives from women's organizations in Aichi Prefecture sent joint petitions, demanding guarantee of Koreans' educational right, to their Prime Minister, the Education Ministry and other Government authorities concerned.

NINETY-NINE eminent Japanese scholars of jurisprudence **on April 21** sent to their Government a joint petition entitled "the petition demanding guarantee of Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan." The scholars are members of the Association of Democratic Scientists.

The petition reads in part: "The Japanese Government has been continuously engaged in national discrimination against, and suppression of Korean citizens in Japan, showing no intention to take into sincere consideration the historical background to the present massive settlement of Koreans in Japan, that is: Koreans in Japan, almost without exception, are those who, during the dark days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea in the past, were forcibly taken to this country, or those who crossed the sea to this country in search of new livelihoods.

"What is worthy of special note is the fact that since the effectuation of the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty,' the Government's suppressive measures against Korean nationals have been becoming more undisguised. Now, the Government is plotting to justify its unjustifiable interference in the work of foreigners' national education, particularly that of Koreans; by enacting what it calls 'a bill for partial amendment of the education law.' We can never overlook this fact.

"We strongly demand the Government respect and guarantee all the rights and freedom of Koreans here in accordance with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution."

The following is a partial list of the participants who affixed their signatures to the petition: Michitaka Kaino, lawyer; Yozo Watanabe, professor of Tokyo University; Masayasu Hasegawa, professor of Nagano University; Michitaro Kai, professor of the Osaka Municipal University; Yuzo Shiraha, professor of Chuo University; Shuzo Toda, professor of the same university; Yu Miyauchi, professor of Kyoto University; Shinichi Takayanagi, professor of the research institute of social science attached to Tokyo University; Tsuneo Furukawa, professor of Hosei University; Ryoji Igada, professor of Doshisha University; Eiji Shimoyama, professor of the Tokyo Metropolitan University.

Representing lawyers' associations in Japan, Seikichi Ueda, a lawyer belonging to the Free Bar Association, and five other lawyers, visited **on April 21** the Standing Committee for Education of the Upper House and demanded immediate cancellation of the "education law amendment bill" which the Government is going to submit to the current Diet session with a view, as they said, to controlling Koreans' educational activities. They handed a protest note adopted earlier by the National Meeting of Lawyers of the Free Bar Association. The petition bears the names of 103 eminent lawyers.

Also that day, the Osaka Regional Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Youth League held its 12th executive committee and adopted a statement demanding guarantee of Koreans' educational right.

On April 20, representatives from the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) and from many other students' organizations held a joint meeting at the assembly hall of the Japan-Soviet Society and organized a liaison council of university students for defending Koreans' democratic and national education. The participants unanimously adopted a petition demanding suspension of suppressive measures against Koreans' work of education.

Demanding guarantee of the right of Koreans to their national education, the president and three professors of Gifu University in Gifu Prefecture sent also that day a joint petition to their Prime Minister and Education Minister.

Earlier **on April 19**, representatives from the Teachers' Union in Sakai city, Osaka Prefecture, issued a statement supporting Koreans' movements to defend their education. Some of the representatives visited later that day the Government authorities to demand immediate discontinuation of their plot to suppress Koreans' national education.

On April 18, leaders of 23 trade unions and social organizations in Osaka city held a meeting at the Koseikaikan Hall, Osaka, and adopted a petition and a protest note to be presented to the Government.

Koreans in Japan Scoring Continued Successes in Educational Work

A happy event has taken place in the Hokuriku Districts (which include mainly Fukui, Toyama, Ishikawa Prefectures) of Japan.

A new school house, the Hokuriku Korean Primary-Middle School, which was a long dream of Korean compatriots in this district, has finally been completed.

A smart three-storeyed, ferro-concrete building with a floor space of 394 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo* is about 3.3 metres square) against a building site of 1,769 *tsubo* now stands on the outskirts of Fukui city.

For a fairly long time, Korean people in this district had a strong desire to build their own educational center, for it was only this district that was not included in the network of CHONGRYUN's (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) educational work.

Their desire became stronger as they were informed of the brilliant results of CHONGRYUN's democratic and national education.

The desire of Korean people there, who, deprived of their country and even of their mother tongue, had to lead a restless life in a foreign land in the past, has now been achieved.

Cho Byung Woo, member of a CHONGRYUN branch in this district, who is scheduled to return to his home country before long, after the death of his two sons in an accident that occurred a short time ago, contributed all his savings to the school building fund. He said: "I will live in comfort for the rest of my life in my socialist country. Now, I need no money at all."

Another branch member Chang So Bong, who lives with his three family members in a single room and has been engaged for many years in construction work in the hope of building a room for his 19-year-old daughter, donated all his hard-earned savings to the fund, saying that a school for hundreds of Korean children was more important than a room for his daughter.

Scene of the inauguration ceremony of the Hokuriku Korean Primary-Middle Schoo.

A 67-year-old Li Duk Shik led the van in the work of preparing the school ground, and was seen working there every day, even when the weather was stormy. On hearing the news that a Korean school was building in Fukui city, he said: "I am really glad. It is time I were spending money for our Korean children." And he gave to CHONGRYUN what money he had.

Thus, the completion of the new building was finally celebrated on April 15, or on the occasion of the 54th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, and many CHONGRYUN workers from the center and local branches, some 1,700 Korean compatriots from adjacent prefectures and representatives from the prefectural subdivisions of the Japan-Korea Society, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Federation of Trade Unions and others, in Fukui Prefecture.

In his congratulatory speech, Chairman Han stressed: "We must frustrate the Japanese Government's evil designs to suppress our educational work, lay bare the true nature of the so-called "bill for the partial amendment of the school education law" that the Government is planning to present to the current Diet session. All our compatriots must struggle, as we did for the building of our school, for the defense of our democratic and national education."

We will see, in the following, what impressions our pupils had on that ceremony.

Shin Il Hwa wrote:

"...Inauguration ceremony. Fine weather. The Korean flag was fluttering high in the sky. I was quite uneasy about my *jugori* and *chima* (Korean national blouse and skirt), lest they should be soiled, for I wore them for the first time. Presently, a brass band of the Tokyo Korean High School played a fanfare. Chairman Han Duk Soo cut the tape. Cameramen all at once snapped flashlights. Everyone was in excitement. Then a congratulatory speech in the Korean language began, but I could not understand it at all. It is a pity that I can make nothing of my mother tongue, though wearing *jugori* and *chima*. Then I swore: 'I will do my best to learn as many Korean words as possible, and that as soon as possible ..'"

Son Jung Ai wrote:

"...I saw Premier Kim Il Sung's portrait over the platform. In my heart I cried: Thank you, Premier, for your warm care. And then tears rolled down my cheeks. I could not restrain the tears, so I turned my face downward. I felt very shy.

After the ceremony, *abuji* (father) took me inside the school house. When I looked up at *abuji*'s face, I saw his eyes very red with tears. A lump came into my throat..."

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

GREAT UPSURGE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND CHULLIMA MOVEMENT

Having successfully finished the postwar three-year plan which started on the debris of war where not a single ton of structural steel, nor a single ton of cement and timber was available, the Party crystallised another revolutionary task before the people—the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan. The plan then adopted had as the basic task the elimination of the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness in industry, the laying of the foundation of socialist industrialization and the solution in the main of the problems of food clothing and housing.

The situation at home and abroad was very complicated when we launched on the First Five-Year Plan.

On the international arena, the imperialists were carrying on an "anti-Soviet," "anti-Communist" campaign. And at home, the U.S. imperialists who were occupying South Korea and their henchmen, Syngman Rhee clique, were engaged in intensifying the subversive acts against the North. And, within the Workers' Party of Korea, anti-Party factionists came out, attacking the Party.

Moreover, we had to carry out the Five-Year Plan on our own resources.

The December (1956) Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held under such difficult circumstances, presented the slogan of "increase production to the greatest possible extent!" and "practice economy to the maximun!" inspiring the entire people to the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

With the ardent desire to rid themselves as early as possible of the long-standing backwardness and hasten the country's unification, the Korean working people enthusiastically responded to the Party's call for "marching forward at the speed of Chullima."

The Korean working folk, courageously overcoming all sorts of hardships and difficulties and vying with each other, forged ahead at the speed of Chullima, a legendary winged steed capable of covering a thousant leagues a day. They achieved wonderful results astounding the world. Between 1957 and 1960, the rate of average annual increase of total industrial output value was 36.6 per cent.

Bronze statue of "Chullima"

The working people topplled conservatism, passivity and mystery about technique and, thinking and acting boldly, accelerated socialist construction.

The Chullima movement is the revelation of the great creative power of our people closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea; it is a movement of the whole people for expediting socialist construction to the greatest possible extent.

(To be continued)

Washington's "Peace Probe" Proposal Full of Fraud

U.S. Senate Democratic leader Mansfield put a new article in Washington's "peace probe" showcase on Apr. 18 amid the cheers of the White House and the State Department.

The label of the article is a "direct confrontation across a peace table" among the countries concerned. But there is nothing new in it. It is a trite hoax Washington resorts to whenever it suffers a serious political or military setback.

Mansfield's "peace probe" hoax has two aims.

The first aim is to befog with the "peace probe" smoke the stepped-up "war escalation" of U.S. imperialism which is now using B-52s in the bombing of North Vietnam, extending the bombing area to the outskirts of Haiphong and sending more and more U.S. and South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and to divert the attention of the world public.

The other aim is to gain time for recovering from its disastrous military defeats in South Vietnam and saving its colonial military ruling system which is undergoing a serious crisis due to the strong anti-U.S., anti-puppet and anti-war struggle in Saigon, Da Nang and other cities of South Vietnam.

Thus, Mansfield's "new proposal" is not worth a farthing.

The U.S. imperialists would not renounce their aggressive policy toward Vietnam and other Asian areas, and U.S. Vice-president Humphrey made this clear when he declared on Apr. 19 that they would stay long in Asia.

This sheds more light on the falsehood of the new "peace probe" proposal of Washington.

The Vietnamese question must be solved in accordance with the four-point stand of the government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The Vietnamese News Agency flatly turned down Mansfield's proposal. This is only natural. The Vietnamese people are waging a just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland while the U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against Vietnam to convert South Vietnam into their colony and military base. Therefore, there can be no talks until the Johnson administration admits that it is an aggressor and bows its head to the Vietnamese people. It is illogical and unrealistic that the U.S. imperialists, who are the aggressor and the defeated, sit at one table the Vietnamese people, the victim of aggression and the victor.

The Korean people pungently denounce the sinister double-faced policy of the Johnson administration which is trying by hook or by crook to deceive the people of Vietnam and the rest of the world and resorting to more adventurous war expansion, and warmly support the unswerving, militant stand of the Vietnamese people to accomplish their cause of national liberation and reunification.

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